

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5038 號八十三零五號 日九月一十年西深治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1874.

三月七日正興 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 3. Avoca, Brit. str., 1,005, Andrew, Yokohama December 30th, General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Jan. 6. Nitro, British str., 761, Rover, from Canton, General—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 6. MARQUES DE LA VICTORIA, SPAN. str., 2,000, D. Ramon Joss, Manila January 1st.
Jan. 6. MENELAS, Brit. str., 1,326, Marsh, Liverpool 16th November, Port Said 30th, Suez 2nd December, Poona 26th, and Singapore 30th, General—Buttersfield & Swire.

Departures.

Jan. 6. ST. PAUL, for Bangkok.
Jan. 6. JOHN MACLEAN, for Saigon.
Jan. 6. YUNG-CHING, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 6TH.
John MacLean, for Saigon.

Passports.

Per Avoca, str., from Yokohama—
Moses, C. Lynn, Ghanville, Dr. Vaxosello, and 2 Chinese deck.
Per M. de la Victoria, str., from Manila—
Moses, Enrique Barba, Fari Sandoval, and Manuel Goncalves.
Per Menelas, str., from Liverpool, &c.—
For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Woodford, and family, and 50 Chinese. For Shanghai—Miss Bolton and Miss Polton.

Per John MacLean, for Saigon—
1 Cabin and 20 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The British steamship *Mesopotamia* reported left Liverpool on 10th November, Port Said on the 30th, Suez on December 2nd, passing on the 26th, and Singapore on the 30th; had made rate reader for the first part up the China Sea, and the latter part along monsoon to arrival.

The British steamship *Africa* reported left Yokohama on 30th December, and on leaving experienced strong Northerly gales with high sea to Cape Okinawako; from thence to China Coast strong N.W. winds and heavy sea, with rain at intervals. In Formosa Channel, strong monsoon gale and very heavy sea; after which fresh monsoon and overcast weather to arrival.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

Vessel's Name *From* *Date*
Addia Carlton... New York... Aug. 12
Korser... Cardiff... Sept. 4
Aline... Cardiff... Sept. 5
Civiale... Hamburg... Sept. 5
Gryfe... London... Sept. 15
Fergus... Cardiff... Sept. 22
Garvus... London... Sept. 26
Peter... Cardiff... Sept. 25
Hydra... Cardiff... Sept. 27
Eline... Cardiff... Oct. 8
M. A. Holman... Cardiff... Oct. 13
Radana... Cardiff... Oct. 20
Lemona... Cardiff... Oct. 24
Chancal Queen... Cardiff... Oct. 28
Consolation (s)... Glasgow... Nov. 1
Soden... Hamburg... Nov. 2
Fidella... Bergen... Nov. 5
Egeria (s)... Cuxhaven... Nov. 15
Derwent... London... Nov. 18
Autopodes... Cardiff... Nov. 19

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Now Ready.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE &

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A LAN OF THE CITY OF GANTON.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THIS PEAK.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics collected for the date of publication, leading to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5 for with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, to the following Agents:

Macao Misses J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Shanghai QUELTON and CAMPBELL
Amoy WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.
Formosa WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.
Nanking HEDGE & Co.
Shanghai KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Hankow and Halle & Holtz
River Ports Kelly & Co.
Canton and Newchow Halle & Holtz
Tongking and Tonkin Halle & Holtz
Pekin Kelly & Co., Shanghai
Nagasaki THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hongkong Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Yokohama Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Castle
Office
Manila Misses J. DE LOYAGA & Co.
Singapore Straits Times Press
London Mr. E. ALLEN, Gloucest. Lang.
Newcastle Mr. S. G. STANLEY, 20, Cornhill
Southwark Messrs. BARRS, HINDRY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange
New York Messrs. S. M. FARNHAM & Co.
37, Park Row.

We are glad to hear since penning the above remarks, that the Rev. Dr. ELLER is not desirous to consult to the matter being put into Equity, and as the question, strictly considered, is within so small a compass, it would be very satisfactory if some form of arbitration could be resorted to.

The opinion of a competent legal authority were taken upon the meaning of the word "conditions," the whole question, it seems to us, would be settled.

The point which is raised in the Rev. Dr. ELLER's letter published today, obviously amounts to nothing, as the Central School has not been abolished, and there are no circumstances at the present day affecting the question, which did not exist when the resolution was passed.

The letter published further on from Mr. Walker, with reference to the Morrison Scholarship has received too late for notice in the leading article on the subject, but it conclusively proves the correctness of the position which we have maintained.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 4th January, 1874.

The Kaffir troubles continue.

The Cortes have twice voted Castelar, General Parvias militarily dissolved the Cortes, and summoned the leaders of all parties, excepting the Carlist Intrigantes, to form a Ministry.

ARTILLERY WARS.

Sir G. Wobsey has directed him to land reinforcements, and much to Commissaries on the 2d January.

Captain Chateria is dead.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

6th January.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chinese No. 263 charged a Chinese named Chow-a-yew, with being a suspicious character, having found him on board the Macau steamer, loitering about the steamer's left, at 2 p.m. on the 5th instant.

P. C. Kerr, deposed to the same facts, adding that he had seen him loitering about the steamer, such as passengers on board.

Defendant said he left his native place and arrived in this Colony two days ago. He brought the lamp with him, and went on board the steamer to try to sell it, thinking he might find friends there who would purchase it. The reason why he concealed the lamp, was for fear the police would take it away.

Defendant was exonerated to find two aeries, \$10 each, for one month.

ASSAULT.

Mark-a-man, a Chinaman, was charged by another Chinaman living in the same house, with assaulting him, by throwing a bottle at him, which struck him on the head. However, the wound was slight, and was not intended for him exactly, as all in the house were fighting about dominoes, defendant was fined \$1.

Complainant said he found him at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant, loitering about a pork stall.

Mr. J. W. Walker acting warden of the Chinese Police, and Commissioner of Chinese, comanded in the Police Court as a rogue and vagabond on the 29th Oct., 1871, and sentenced to three months hard labor, and called upon to find security in two aeries, \$25 each, for 12 months, in default to be recommended to H. E. the Governor with view to deportation, failing which, he was deported for five years, on the 23rd Oct., 1872. At that conviction he was recognized as a bad man, and was not fit for the police to take it away.

Defendant was exonerated to find two aeries, \$10 each, for one month.

THE BANIAN.

R. E. Alleyne, master of the British ship Macau, charged four of his seamen, named Thomas McKenney, Jas. Benjamin, William J. and John Koch, the first defendant with being drunk and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty; and the second, third, and fourth defendants, with being drunk and disorderly on board on the 5th instant.

The Attorney-General said that his Lordship's suggestion should be adopted.

MAINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

6th January.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq. R. N.

THE CHINESE.

John Allen, master of the British ship Macau, charged four of his seamen, named Thomas McKenney, Jas. Benjamin, William J. and John Koch, the first defendant with being drunk and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty; and the second, third, and fourth defendants, with being drunk and disorderly on board on the 5th instant.

The Attorney-General said that his Lordship's suggestion should be adopted.

THE CHINESE.

Chinese No. 260 charged a Chinaman with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony, being an old offender, and brandy.

Complainant said he found him at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant, loitering about a pork stall.

Mr. J. W. Walker acting warden of the Chinese Police, and Commissioner of Chinese, comanded in the Police Court as a rogue and vagabond on the 29th Oct., 1871, and sentenced to three months hard labor, and called upon to find security in two aeries, \$25 each, for 12 months, in default to be recommended to H. E. the Governor with view to deportation, failing which, he was deported for five years, on the 23rd Oct., 1872. At that conviction he was recognized as a bad man, and was not fit for the police to take it away.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his conviction that he was in Messrs. Birley & Co.'s service, and that he had been well employed by them, and had been engaged for several years.

Defendant admitted all this, and said he came to the Colony with his master, and he was arrested, and his master had gone away.

The case was then remanded till Friday.

Mr. Pyke appeared at the Magistrate yesterday, and desired to see the defendant, who, on inquiry, stated that he had been on Messrs. Birley's service. The defendant, upon being questioned, stated that it was prior to his

ABD-EL-KADER.

The shadow of a great name has passed away. For more than a quarter of a century it had been no more than a shadow, and the present generation finds some difficulty in realizing the fact that Abd-el-Kader besieged Paris and challenged all the might of France in the reign of Louis Philippe. One-and-twenty years ago, however, the state of things was already so changed that the Prince Abd-el-Kader, who was before the cause of the Imperial Power, was able to perform a dignified act of peace without any practical risk, by releasing the release of the once dreaded Emir. Since that time Abd-el-Kader has lived a retired and peaceful life in his Eastern exile. During his later years Abd-el-Kader enjoyed a considerable pension from the French Government, and his sympathies were understood to have turned almost entirely from his native country to independent Algeria. He had, indeed, been so thoroughly converted as to feel a keen interest in the fortunes of the nation which had conquered him. When he was received as a guest in Paris he took an apparent delight in the society of his conquerors, and he is said to have been deeply moved by the exhibitions which overtook him in the days of his exile, and given freedom and a peaceful welcome. The story of France during 1871 was complicated by an invasion of the Kabyles, and if this movement had grown more formidable, the intervention, on the side of France, of Abd-el-Kader, whose name was still a power with his countrymen, would have been probably solicited, and would have been, no doubt, as successful as it would have been otherwise.

The history of the French conquest of Algeria is the continuation of the conflict which Abd-el-Kader waged almost single-handed against the foremost military nation of Europe. Born of a family celebrated for sanctity, crudity, and illustrations descent, Abd-el-Kader was born in the midst of the wisdom of the "Mars" but, undaunted by any influence, partly political and partly religious, he became a blooded tribesman of his kindred. While he was yet a child he made the pilgrimage to the City of the Prophet, which gave him a claim to the title of "Hadj." Afterwards he studied all

which Arab philosophy reckons to be worth guarding of human wisdom in the schools of Egypt and Morocco, and he had already won a high reputation with the junction of Algiers and El Foggia. Finally, in the year of Tashib Dayr and the military oligarchy which upheld them, the expulsion of the day and his Janissaries was not recognized by the Arab population, whom they had cruelly oppressed; but, unfortunately, "the soldiers of civilization," as an eminent French writer designated Marshal Bourbaki's conquering force, wished to bring the bayonets of France to the camp, and very little remained to the Emir. The Kabyles and Bedouins were irritated beyond measure by the exigencies and the multiplied formalities of the centralized system of administration introduced after the Revolution of July. They arose that the foreigners were aiming at the destruction of the Faith, and after months of spasmodic struggles Abd-el-Kader put himself openly at the head of the "Holy War" in the Province of Oran. He was then only 24 years of age.

The fatal ferocity and violence to which the Duke of Roiville resorted for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely, the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel, with an overwhelming force, marched against Mersina the next month, and burnt the town to the ground. Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troops seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow, clause was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May, 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but retained his independence as ruler of all Western Algeria, except a few cities and the triflual plain of the Mitidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine, the latter in the aggrandizement and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1838, and Abd-el-Kader swept across the land with a force of 40,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war, and armed with all the resources of modern science. The French were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in a hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the entrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed, but the Arabs were not driven back to their mother-country, but were repelled only by Hydro-Alps' famous descent from the Sétif, or the revolt of the Sepoy Army of Bengal.

The battle of Bougie reported for the suppression not only of open rebellion, but of suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness. Abd-el-Kader in his strong-hold at Mersina grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, and the Sultan of the Republic of the Foggia, for life-time. In 1834 he had grown so strong that, after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely,

the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran.

He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he sent an embassy to the Emperor of Abyssinia, in the field, and General Trempet, the French Ambassador, was soon compelled to admit that the French demand and his demands were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Mutsa with a swarm of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Innumerable instant efforts to

Extracts.

IRISH SCHOOL FREAKS.
(From "Realities of Irish Life," New Edition.)

A new boy came to the school, who had been a Foulin or a Blubbanian; would have set the whole side of a country in a flame. He was a little lad, good-for-nothing boy; and having been severely flogged more than once for his lessons (flogging was the order of the day if a boy failed in his task at the College of Armagh), he conceived a real hatred for the Doctor, whom he looked upon, and endeavoured to set forth amongst us, as a tyrant, and a persecutor, whose aim and object was to injure and ill-treat the boys. He so far succeeded in establishing these sentiments against the really kind-hearted Doctor, that a series of grievances of the most vexatious and perplexing character was planned, and set on foot to annoy him. The boys at Armagh had long had a fancy for dabbling in gunpowder experiments, and upon more than one occasion had scorched the skins off their own faces, and nearly blown the roof of the house, by accidental explosions which took place during the manufacture of their fireworks. The new boy resolved to turn this trifling propensity to the detriment and vexation of the authorities. One of his grievances was to make up small parcels of gunpowder, wrapped tightly in numerous folds of brown paper. These he placed at the back of the fire, amongst the coals which had been recently heaped on the grate, but which had not yet ignited. This performance he effected in playhours, just as school was about to open, and explosion after explosion, to the amazement of all the assistants, was of course the result. This he called "blowing up the usher," as the assistant-teachers were then called; and he generally so contrived it that the explosion should take place just as the usher had gone to warn himself at the fire. Afterward, however, he had confined his practice to the assistants; but having been soundly flogged by the Doctor for some piece of mischief or idleness, he intimated confidentially to some of the choice spirits whom he had seduced to join him, that he would certainly blow up the Doctor! He accordingly purchased about half a pound of gunpowder, and having wrapped it in brown paper and placed it behind the coals, just previous to the hour when the Doctor, according to custom, came into the school, he crept into his desk, and gravely advised the school bell rang for business, and as usual, the Doctor slowly entered the room, and took up his place with his back to the fire, and, after hitting the skirts of his coat, he stood warning himself with his hands behind his back. Suddenly—in a moment—he was recalled to actual life, and his position suddenly forced upon his attention. A loud explosion took place, which violently burst open the door, and shattered every window in the large and lofty school-room. At the same time a volley of grape-shot—in the shape of small pieces of cast iron, fired by the severe concussion of the air—sent the Doctor flying into the midst of the schoolroom. He looked around in astonishment, and, finding in the least what had happened, but fearing his hands in pain, he looked at the girls, and found them blanketed with the coal. Turning round rapidly, he ran across the room, and, as he went, he tripped over the whole of the unworthy plotter who had set him at nought. He looked round gravely upon the school, and said: "Boys, what you have done this?" There was a dead silence. Gradually, as the imagination of the boys, inclined as they were to make fun of everything, and an almost universal run through the school, the Doctor waited until the titter had subsided, and then firmly saying: "I will stop all the holidays until I know who did this," he walked out of the schoolroom.

I have already stated that the boys at Armagh were unusually tenacious of what they termed the "ancient rights of the school." They submitted to those rights themselves without murmur; although some of them were occasionally very severely exasperated. Amongst these rights was the allowance of a half-holiday every Wednesday, or, if a premium had been obtained in Trinity College, Dublin, by any undergraduate who had been educated at the school, a whole holiday was granted. The right to these holidays had been the rule of the school from time immemorial, and the privilege was guarded by the boys with the utmost jealousy. It may, therefore, be supposed that the Doctor's announcement met with no sympathy whatever. The whole bearing of this important case was fully discussed by the boys. The threatened infringement of our rights was looked upon as a most serious affair. The head boys of the school sat day after day in deliberation on this knotty point; and to this bolt I cannot look back without surprise upon the calm, judicial spirit in which the whole case was taken up and fairly argued out, before any decision was arrived at. At length the head boys gave out their final verdict—that in threatening to stop the holidays, because we would not break through our well-known code and turn informants upon our school-fellow, the Doctor had exceeded his power, and broken through the long-established rights of the school; and, although we deprecated the act which had been done, we would not give up the delinquent. A statement to this effect was written out upon a round piece of paper, and left, neatly folded and directed to the Doctor, on the table at which he usually sat. This document was received on Tuesday morning, as it was usual for him, on the breaking-up of the school on each Tuesday evening, to announce whether the following day was to be a half or whole holiday, according as we might be entitled to either, the announcement of that evening was looked forward to—I suspect by both parties, but certainly on our side—with the utmost anxiety. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the bell rang as usual, and the boys all stood up, preparatory to dismissal for the evening. The Doctor then announced, in a grave voice:—

"Boys, there will be no holiday to-morrow."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

"Not a word was spoken. The Doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went up to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal; and it was evident to me as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy, whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero amongst us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the Doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays, one of the most ancient rights of the school!" For one will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."